

MEDIUM II

Volume 10 Issue 12
January 11, 1984

It was a bright
cold day...and
the clocks
were striking
thirteen...



notices

The 'Campus Crusade for Christ International presents the movie *Jesus* on Jan. 27, 1984, Rm. 2074, from 5 - 7 pm. All are welcome and there is no admission charge.

ASUT

Elections: ASUT elections for executive positions. Nominations must be in by Fri. Jan. 13, signed by a nominator and 4 nominees. The election will be held on Wed. and Thurs. Jan. 25 and 26.

Get involved! It looks good!
Support your profession!

Seminars: Upcoming speakers will discuss Tax services. Guest speakers are Doane Raymond & Ernst & Whinney, Jan. 12, 2-4pm, in West Hall, U.C.
CA Tours: Lavebthol & Horwath, Fri. Jan. 20. Please sign up with ballots, starting Jan. 9, in the CASE office, in the Crossroads building.

The Trinity College Dramatic Society presents a production of William Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, Friday, January 27 through Tuesday, January 31 at 8:00 pm in the George Ignatieff Theatre, 15 Devonshire Place (just south of Varsity Stadium). Phone reservations are accepted. Call 978-4166. Admission is \$1.50.

The Taming of the Shrew is one of the most popular yet controversial of Shakespeare's comedies. Is a strong, intelligent woman brought out or crushed into submission by the 'taming' of Petruchio? Does the play celebrate or attack a society made for and by men? Upon these disturbing questions, Shakespeare has created a comedy that never flags in interest, shifting between protestations of eternal love and the farce of bed-room comedy. Like it or not, *The...Shrew* still carries a rollicking punch: you may be outraged by this play but you will certainly not be bored.
For further information contact: John Witt 978-3282

The special *United Way Pub* held on Fri. Dec. 9, 1983, raised \$221.86 for this worthy cause. The money will be divided between two United Way charities in Mississauga: *Interim Place*, a home for abused women and children, and the Mississauga Red Cross. Thanks to all those who contributed.

P.A.U.S.E. for a Film
P.A.U.S.E. (the Psychology Club of Erindale) presents *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* starring Jack Nicholson,

on Thursday, January 12, at 3 pm in Room 2080. Admission: Members \$1; Non-members \$1.50.

SAC Presents: Erindale Ski Days To Blue Mountain!!!

SAC is trying something new this year in an effort to reach out to its suburban members. For three dates this term - January 20, February 17 and March 9 - there will be a SAC Ski bus leaving from Erindale College to Blue Mountain for a day of skiing.

The package includes a day-long lift ticket and return bus transportation - all for \$20.00! Tickets are available through the SAC Info Desk in the South Building. All you have to be is a SAC member.

The bus leaves from outside the South Building at 6:30 am *sharp* and heads directly to Blue Mountain. The bus leaves the mountain at 4:45 pm

sharp and should be back at Erindale by 7 pm.

The tickets will be available starting in the week preceding each Ski Day. Get your tickets early - they're going to be great trips!

For further information contact your Erindale SAC reps:

Martha Carnochan 533-2666 828-5422
Bryan Murray 828-5429

The Erindale College Ski Club (ECSC) is planning four day ski trips to Medonte Ski Club in Barrie. To take advantage of the trips to the fullest, join the Ski Club for only \$1.

Friends and family are welcome and an ECSC representative will be in room 1114, Tuesdays from 1 to 2 pm, for information and bookings. Cross country and alpine skiing are both available, with buses leaving from and re-

turning to Erindale. Here are the dates, prices and times:

Date & Time

Fri. Jan. 13/84 (day) 9 am - 4 pm
Fri. Jan. 27/84 (night) 1 pm - 8 pm
Fri. Feb. 24/84 (night) 1 pm - 8 pm
Fri. Mar. 2/84 (TBA)

Deadline to Book

Jan. 6/84, 4 pm
Jan. 20/84, 4 pm
Feb. 10/84, 4 pm
Feb. 24/84, 4 pm

Cross-Country

Trans., Trail ticket, Lesson & Rental
Member: \$22.00; Non-member: \$24.00

Package	Member	Non-member
Trans. & Lift Ticket	\$17.00	\$19.00
Lift ticket only	\$9.00	\$10.00
Trans., Lift & Lesson	\$18.75	\$20.75
Lift & Lesson only	\$11.00	\$12.00
Trans., Lift, Lesson & Rental	\$23.25	\$25.25
Lift, Lesson & Rental only	\$16.25	\$18.00

student services

JOB SEARCH WORKSHOPS

Get an early start on the job search. Attend our January seminars on resumes, interviews and job search techniques (see below).

WRITING AN EFFECTIVE RESUME & LETTER

Thursday, January 12, 1984 3 to 5 pm Rm. 3101 S. Bldg
Friday, January 20, 1984 1 to 3 pm Rm. 3131 S. Bldg.

ACTIVE JOB SEARCH TECHNIQUES

Tuesday, January 17, 1984 3 to 4 pm Rm 3129, S. Bldg.
Thursday, January 26, 1984 2 to 3 pm Rm. 3129, S. Bldg.

THE EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEW - WHAT TO EXPECT

Monday, January 16, 1984 1 to 2 pm Rm. 3129, S. Bldg.
Tuesday, January 24, 1984 3 to 4 pm Rm. 3129, S. Bldg.

WHAT AM I DOING HERE ANYWAY AND WHERE WILL IT ALL LEAD?

Arts and Science undergrads are invited to attend our 5 session "Career Planning for Undergraduates" workshop starting Jan. 19, 3 to 5 pm. The group is designed to help you in assessing yourself in relation to today's labour market through the use of vocational tests, exercises and discussion. Sign up today - limited space.

COMPANIES INTERVIEWING ON-CAMPUS FOR '84GRADS

Below is a list of companies interviewing on-campus for permanent positions. Deadline for application is Jan. 16, 1984.

COMPANY	DISCIPLINE REQUIRED
Towers, Perin, Forster & Crosby	Actuarial Science

Don't be discouraged, the on-campus program is only one way of seeking permanent employment and represents a narrow range of the total jobs available. Inquire about our *permanent job registry* of immediate openings and initiate plans to institute an active job search campaign to uncover unadvertised openings. We can help! Attend our seminars.

SUMMER JOBS 1984

Visit the Placement Centri in Rm. 3094 if you're interested in any of the following.

- * STUDENTS TRAINING IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - Jan. 13 deadline
- * ONTARIO STUDENT PAINTERS - Manager, Painters, Foremen - Jan. 15 deadline
- * TRIPLE A STUDENT PAINTERS - Managers - Jan. 19 deadline
- * Procter & Gamble Inc. - 3rd yr. Com. & Finance/Arts & Bus. - Jan. 23 deadline
- * PROCTER & GAMBLE INC. - 3rd yr. Com. & Finance/Arts & Bus. - Jan 23 deadline
- * OLD FORT HENRY - all disciplines for guards and bandpersons, Jan. 23 deadline
- * COOPERS & LYBRAND - 3rd yr. Commerce - Jan. 23 deadline
- * ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB - waiters, waitresses, bar staff, cook, dishwashers



THERE'S NO MAGIC PILL TO STOP THE SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASE

The only effective way to lower the risk of infectious disease is to avoid skin-to-skin contact.

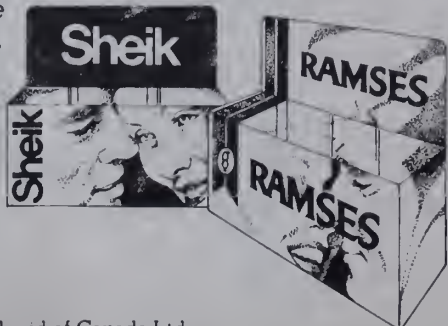
Only the condom lets you do that.

That's one good reason for using it.

The other good reason is that it's a reliable and highly effective contraceptive.

Take our advice. Check with your doctor or local birth control clinic.

Then take their advice.



Julius Schmid of Canada Ltd.,
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OM BUDS MAN

Confidential advice and assistance with problems unsolved through regular university channels is available to all students, faculty and administrative staff of the three U. of T. campuses.

Office of the University Ombudsman, 16 Hart House Circle,
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. **978-4874**

staff box

Welcome back everyone!!! Absence makes the heart grow fonder...? Well, we've got another whole term to figure out how to put a paper together in just eight hours. Think we can make it? We just might, considering our performance this week. Here's to the rest of the year!

Thanks to all those fabulous people who made North Bay enjoyable. And it's good to be back with the demented gang here at home. Thanks Vickie, Carol, and Adjoa. See the rest of you at the Editorial meeting, Fri. 2pm. Be there. (can we talk here?)

news

People prefer to believe what they prefer to be true
Anonymous

\$10 fee defeated

By Patricia Meehan
Students at Erindale College will not have to pay an additional \$10 college incidental fee next year.
The Erindale College Student Union (ECSU) managed to defeat this proposal at the Dec 20th meeting of the College Affairs Committee. The fee, as it was stated in the initial motion was "designed to raise money primarily to defray costs of the Career Counselling and Placement Centre (CCPC)".
The proposed incidental fee came about as a result of the \$500,000 budget cut that Erindale College will experience in 1984-85.
In a survey last year, the CCPC was rated as the third most important student service on campus. According to Gail MacDonald, ECSU Vice Presi-

dent of Administration, "The wording of the motion made it appear that the idea was to collect the money to fund the CCPC. However, it became obvious that the fee levy was actually a reaction to the half million dollar budget cut."
MacDonald also stated that "It seemed that the simplest solution was to ask the students to pay an incidental fee, using the CCPC as bait, rather than implementing other budgetary alternatives."
ECSU went to the meeting well prepared and dominated the discussion on the fee levy. They presented a good case against the fee as it was initially proposed. It was a feat in political maneuvering. First they amended the motion to say that the College would install a \$10 college incidental fee, without any reference to the CCPC or

any other service. ECSU voted in favour of the amendment. Then they voted against the amended motion. The motion was defeated 12 to 6.
The fee would have given the College administration \$38,000 to help with the budget cuts. MacDonald feels that students might be willing to pay such an incidental fee, but that the fee levy should not be introduced in terms that do not represent the actual use intended for the money collected.
The failure of this attempt on the part of the administration to alleviate its budgetary difficulties will result either in other attempts to raise funds, or in a reduction in services commensurate with the severity of the cut.



Gail MacDonald, ECSU V.P. Administration

\$20 more fees - incidentally

By Patricia Meehan
Students will be paying a \$20 Incidental Laboratory fee starting September 1984.
The Erindale College Student Union (ECSU) and the Students' Administrative Council (SAC) fought strongly against this proposed fee and against the manner in which it was proposed.
ECSU voiced its disapproval at the Dec. 8th, 1983 meeting of the Governing Council of the University of Toronto. Speaking on behalf of ECSU, Frank MacGrath, ECSU Media Director, stated ECSU's decision on the matter: "No organization, committee or council at Erindale College has ever officially voiced its approval of

this proposed fee."
The opinion poll done at Erindale was not representative in ECSU's mind because "only three of the eight disciplines to be affected by this levy were polled, and four of these were first year classes."
Proceedings on the St. George campus were more representative but SAC was not satisfied with the poll either. Only at Scarborough, where the fee was supported, does there seem to have been no difficulties with the method of polling, according to Scarborough Principal Joan Foley.
The fee will be installed for next year, \$20 per full course and \$10 per half course.

ECARA: in over its head?

By Patricia Meehan
ECARA has problems.
According to the College administration, the Erindale College Athletic and Recreation Association (ECARA) must pay overhead charges of \$37,000 for 1984-85.
ECARA is concerned with the prospect of paying such a large overhead. Last year they paid \$19,500.
ECARA offered alternatives to the Administration. They could determine the payment of overhead using the "six and five" agreement, which would mean at most a six per cent increase over last year's assessment of \$19,500. A payment could be figured along the lines used at Scarborough College, whereby from a base of \$20,000 each year, five per cent is added to reach the sum returned to the College, (i.e.

\$20,100 in Year 1, \$21,105 in year 2, and \$22,160.25 in year 3). The last alternative discussed payment of overhead charges based upon a negotiated percentage of the ECARA net profits for the previous year, the net profit would be determined by the annual auditor's report.
It is not the concept of paying the overhead charges that is being contested by ECARA, but rather the amount to be paid, and method of arriving

at this amount.
If ECARA does not come to an agreement with the Administration, the Administration might be forced to cut ECARA staff to make up the amount.
As of yet nothing has been settled permanently with regards to this problem. By January 15th, 1984, a decision will have to be made, by ECARA and the Administration. Whether they work together or separately on the issue remains to be seen.

Erindale Theatre Juggles with work

Let's face it, the pressure of exams and essays is only going to get worse. You need a release.
Pick up three (3) of anything, tennis balls, oranges, etc., and bring them (with your lunch) to the Erindale Theatre, Wednesday, January 18th, 1984, at 12:00. See you there!

medium II
Write News!
Call The Press Box
828-5260
for details, soon.

*I had a thing to say
But I will fit it with some
better time.*
Shakespeare

Cuban Show

Pintura Joven/Cuba, ("Young Painting: Cuba") currently showing at the Erindale Art Gallery represents a major coup for the organizers of the Gallery. It is the first venue in Canada for this exhibition.
Mr. Flavio Garciandia, a Cuban painter, is the curator for this show. The works in the exhibition are a product of Cuba's system of arts education.
All who wish to do so receive full artistic training, free of charge, as well as board and lodging, under a scholarship system.
The Exhibition, which contains 64 paintings, some oils, inks and mixed media, was almost two years in the making. After this exhibition (its only one in the Toronto area), it will travel across the country. The exhibition continues at the Art Gallery until January 21st.

★ BOOK ★
Who Killed Goliath?
- the fallacy of Fundamentalism
- biblical inerrancy refuted
- scientific and social implications
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For manuscript sent \$10 to:
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medium II
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Phone 277-3656 for Information & Transportation.

medium II perspective

For I am nothing if not critical
Shakespeare

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Orwell's '84 or Ours?

Why is there so much excitement about Orwell's book now that 1984 is finally here? Given that there is nothing particularly significant about the date, (it was derived by reversing '48 -the year the book was written), and given that for several years before and certainly since the book was written, the atrocities he describes have been threatening, any nascent realization of Orwell's meaning in 1984 would now be tediously platitudinous.

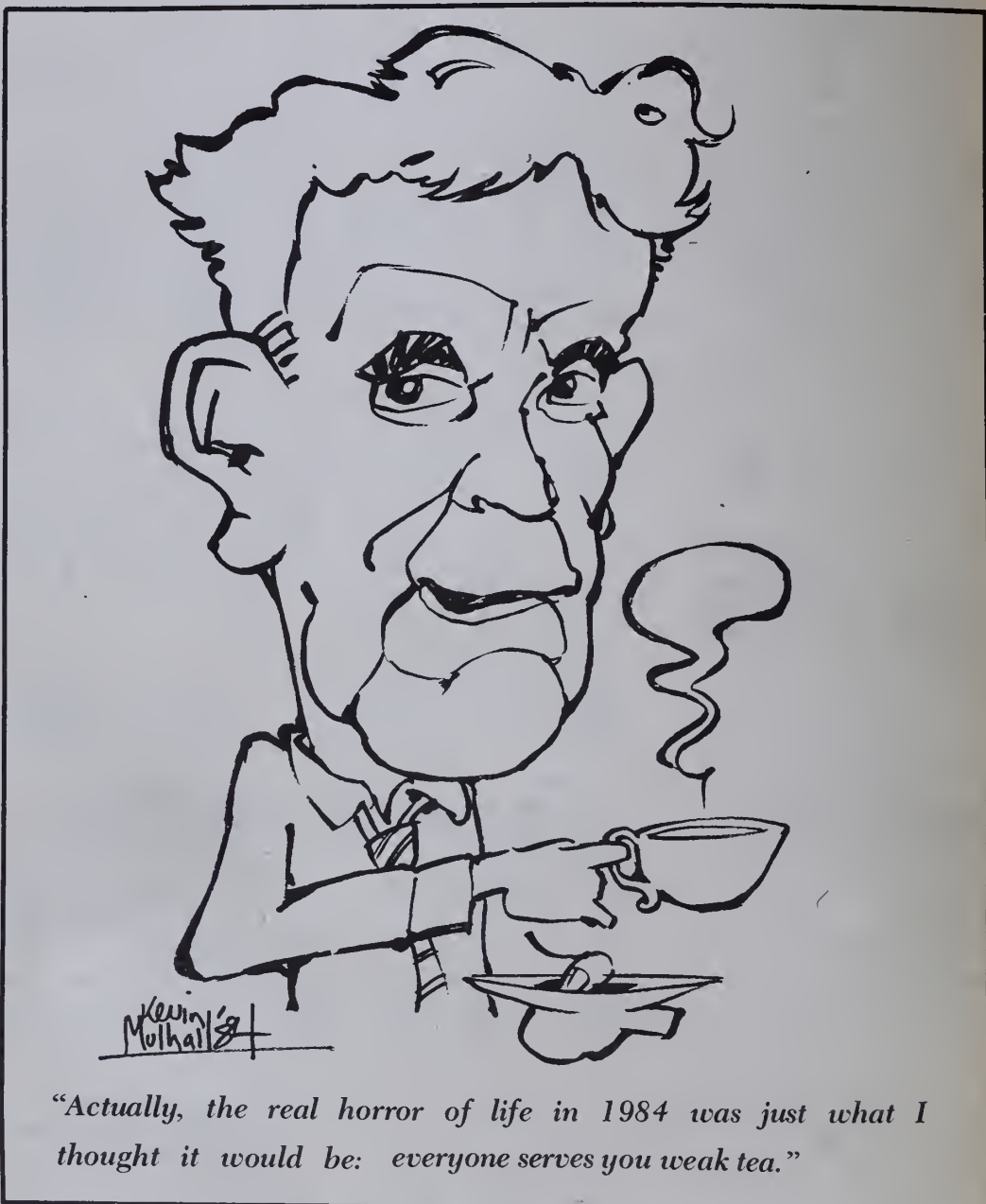
In fact 1984 is merely a popular variation on themes reiterated by other political writers such as Arthur Koestler (famous for *Darkness at Noon*) and Milosz. The greatest danger is that we allow these people's messages to die with them or to restrict their relevance to some particular date.

A work of art must live on independent of whatever constraints time and author might impose. Interpretation is the task of the reader in any time.

Of particular interest to journalists is the warning against the manipulation of language as exemplified in newspeak. Perhaps we have not yet reached such proportions (have we?) but think...

While philosophers of language spend hours debating whether or not sentences such as 'Quadruplicity drinks procrastination' and 'Saturday is in bed' are meaningful politicians ply us with obfuscations like 'To terminate with extreme prejudice' (popular in the CIA around WW II means 'to kill' ie when they do it) or Winston Churchill's ever popular 'Terminological inexactitudes' (lies).

Perhaps even more poignant is the case of self-righteous student journalists who see advertising as a necessary evil because of the manipulation inherent in the advertisers' way of communicating. Actually both newspapers and advertisers operate little Ministries of Truth. Who is more guilty? What are the possibilities for change?



"Actually, the real horror of life in 1984 was just what I thought it would be: everyone serves you weak tea."

Thoughts on the Peace Movement in 1984

By R.B. Day

With the arrival of 1984 many people will be reading George Orwell's famous novel and warning that its dismal forecasts are about to be realized. Lest our imagination get the best of us, we should in fact be celebrating the wide range of political liberty which we have managed to preserve in liberal societies. Capitalism assuredly does not guarantee equality in the so-called "market of ideas". It remains a fact, however, that the vitality of political discourse in liberal-democratic societies far surpasses that found elsewhere in the world. Those who think otherwise should reflect upon the fate of Solidarity in Poland, or the repressive measures undertaken throughout the Soviet bloc against all manner of political nonconformity and dissent. Probably the best evidence of political health in our own society is provided by the resurgence of public activism and protest associated with the movement for peace and disarmament.

Convinced that survival is too important a matter to be left to generals and politicians, the peace activists have organized an impressive political movement. Whether one agrees or disagrees with the movement itself, and regardless of its eventual success or failure, the very fact of its existence should prompt us to applaud and protect the liberal freedoms of assembly, thought and expression. It is only by understanding the historical uniqueness of these freedoms that we can both utilize them effectively and at the same time recognize their limitations. Accustomed to compelling our own leaders to respond to our concerns, too often we forget that most of the world's governments are (in varying degrees) indifferent to public opinion. The year 1984 seems an appropriate time to remind ourselves of this fact. Otherwise we risk assuming that the same methods effectively employed in domestic politics will somehow also contribute to the resolution of

international issues.

The relative insensitivity of the Soviet political system to public opinion can be judged by reference to one of its most sophisticated self-portraits--V.G. Afanasyev's book *The Scientific Management of Society*. Afanasyev portrays the Soviet regime as an "integral system", designed to emancipate decision-makers from "the influence of spontaneous factors". Scientific management and control of processes and things, he notes, "depends in great measure on correct, scientifically organized control of people". Wherein the principal objective is "to make people's subjective activities consistent with the objective laws and conditions" defined by the leadership. In other words, the system is designed in order that the Communist Party might protect "the people's minds from alien bourgeois ideology". Afanasyev expresses the ruling bureaucracy's contempt for independent public opinion and "unofficial" social activity

in the following remark: "Nothing, perhaps, corrodes a person's consciousness and behaviour so much as the absence of efficient control, order and organization. Lack of organization leaves him confused, damps his enthusiasm, causes him to neglect his duties and ignore his fellow-workers, society, and leaders, and destroys his sense of responsibility."

All too frequently Western organizers of the peace movement forget that the Soviet leadership is committed to the total eradication of all political dissent. All too frequently they delude themselves into thinking that an independent public opinion does exist in the Soviet Union, and that an unofficial peace movement might grow up there as it has in the West. Such hopes are tragically misleading. The Soviet government responds to all unofficial expressions of public opinion with severe reprisals, ranging from deprivation of one's livelihood to corrective labour or incarceration in special psychi-

atric hospitals. However "Orwellian" these measures might seem, their use is extensively documented both in samizdat publications and by international psychiatric organizations. The victims of such repression number not in tens, but in hundreds and even thousands. In these circumstances responsible people have an obligation to think critically about the possible influence of Western public opinion on Soviet politics. Here the works of another Soviet writer, this time a dissident, will be helpful.

Andrei D. Sakharov, Nobel laureate and a pioneer of Soviet nuclear research, is one of the most responsible voices of liberalism heard from within the Soviet Union. Committed to balanced nuclear disarmament, Sakharov has also warned at length of the consequences of "left-wing faddishness in the West, or a tendency to forget the harshness of Soviet domestic life in pursuit of international reconciliation. As a physical scientist

The Peace Movement in 1984

cont'd from p. 4

Sakharov has learned the ABC's of politics from life itself, attempting to defend human rights against a lawless government. He gives us his conclusions in such works as *Progress, Co-existence and Intellectual Freedom*, *My Country and the World*, and *Alarm and Hope*.

Sakharov believes in a fundamental political axiom: a government which is indifferent to the opinions of its own citizens is necessarily a threat to the security of the world. In *Alarm and Hope* he writes: "As long as a country has no civil liberty, no freedom of information, and no independent press, then there exists no effective body of public opinion to control the conduct of the government and its functionaries. Such a situation is not just a misfortune for citizens unprotected against tyranny and lawlessness; it is a menace to international security."

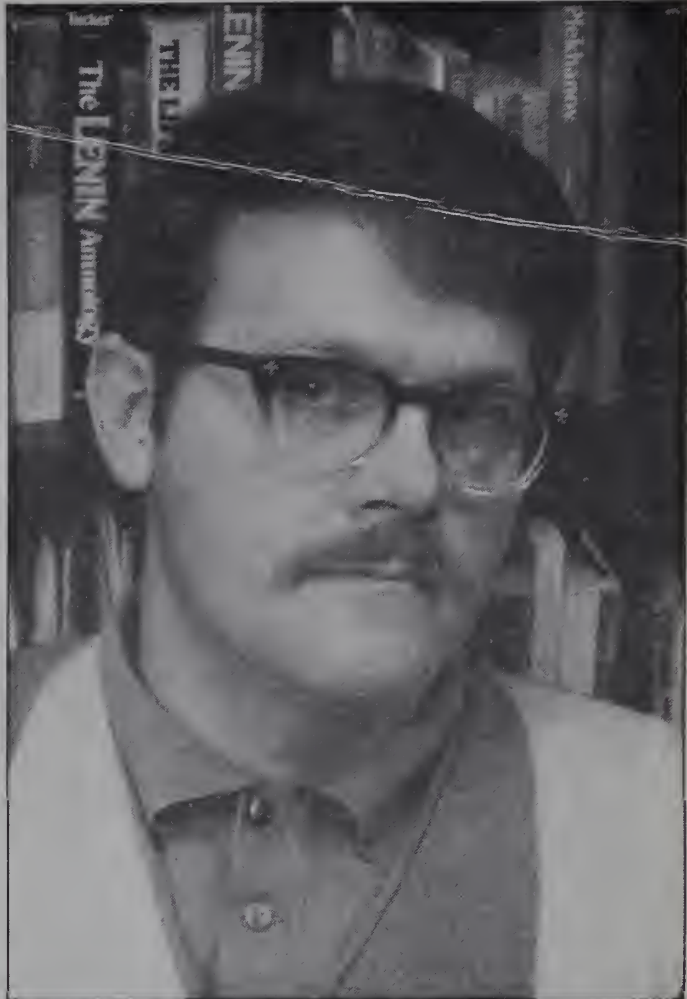
In *My Country and the World* he returns to the same theme, warning that "the strategic doctrine and practices of a totalitarian state may prove

more ruthless toward the population of its own country, and toward all mankind, more adventurous and more subject to accidents governed by personal factors and decisions secretly taken, than is the case in a democratic state."

Organizers of the western peace movement should experience no difficulty in accepting the argument that secret decisions are dangerous decisions. They are likely to be less receptive, however, to the further suggestion that their own activities might constitute a threat to peace. Sakharov comes to this conclusion by comparing the liberal and Soviet systems. In the latter there is no public opinion; in the former it is so effective as to create the danger of unilateral concessions in the hope that the Soviet Union might respond in kind. Sakharov believes no such response should be forthcoming: de-militarization of the Soviet economy would jeopardize the "status and privileges" of the ruling bureaucrats and would therefore be impossible without "general political changes." In these conditions unilateral Western

concessions would merely create "a dangerous disturbance of the existing nuclear balance"--and possibly invite an aggressive Soviet response.

Just as the peace activists refuse to place blind confidence in Western generals and politicians, so Andrei Sakharov would urge them to be equally reserved in their trust of the Soviet leadership. Fantasizing about the role of public pressure in Soviet politics is both uninformed and dangerous. It implicitly depreciates the unique accomplishments of our own society; it distracts our attention from the struggle for human rights within the Soviet Union and most other countries of Eastern Europe; and it invites the illusion that unilateral concessions might be more conducive to peace than balanced disarmament. The growth of the peace movement in Western countries makes delightful mockery of the Orwellian slogan that "War is Peace." In the year 1984 it should also remind us that Stalinism provoked Orwell's satire, and that Stalin's heirs continue to rule the Soviet Union.



R.B. Day is a professor of Political Science at Erindale College, with special interest and research in Marxism.

Photo Credit: Steve Falk

So much of left wing thought is a kind of playing with fire by people who do'nt even know how hot fire is.
George Orwell



CANADIAN BOCK BACON

Introducing Molson Bock.
A surprisingly refreshing taste.
At regular prices.



By Josef Skvorecky

MANY PEOPLE, including high-calibre intellectuals like Isaac Asimov, seem to think that George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* was intended as a prophecy in the manner of Nostradamus and that therefore the book's success must be judged by how closely the year of Our Lord 1984 resembles that of the novel.

Asimov even wrote an article (reproduced in *Asimov on Science Fiction*, Avon Books, 1981) in which he sets out to prove that Orwell's two-way TVs would be difficult to manufacture and impractical to operate. That is tantamount to thinking that Orwell was a simpleton.

What Orwell did in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* was to apply the method of satire, a normally humorous genre, to a deadly serious anti-utopia.

The technique is similar in all such works: characteristic features are exaggerated and simplified for emphasis. Orwell took his model for the society depicted in the book from the Soviet Union in particular, and from the practice of communism in general. At the time he wrote it, he was not thinking primarily of Nazi Germany, which had already been defeated, nor of the United States, nor any other country or system or social organization.

Shortly before his death, he wrote to a member of the United Automobile Workers' union in the USA and explained that *Nineteen Eighty-Four* was "a show-up of the perversions to which a centralized economy is liable and which have already been partly realized in Communism and Fascism."

I do not believe that the kind of society I describe necessarily will arrive, but I believe it could arrive. I believe also that totalitarian ideas have taken root in the minds of intellectuals everywhere, and I have tried to draw these ideas out to their logical consequences."

Anthony Burgess points out in his 1985 (Little, Brown, 1978) that some of the details in Orwell's novel were inspired by things non-Soviet, such as the flying bombs, which were clearly modelled on the V-1 and V-2 of World War Two. Or the purely verbal form of Newspeak, which, as Burgess suggests, Orwell may have derived from press cables, or perhaps it was directly inspired by a famous exchange between Evelyn Waugh and the *Daily Mail* when the novelist was covering the war in Abyssinia: *WHY UNNEWS? UNNEWS GOODNEWS-UNNEWS UNJOB-UPSTICK JOB ASS-WISE*. Yes, but the spirit of Newspeak, that is, words meaning the opposite of what they really stand for - the Ministry of Love meaning the headquarters of the Thought Police and their torture chambers - that is unmistakably of Soviet vintage. So are hundreds

of other details strewn throughout the book.

If we weigh the number, not to mention the significance, of the items that Orwell may have taken from the West against the plethora of details taken from Soviet life, and against the form and meaning of Winston Smith's tragedy, it will be seen how absurd it is to claim that "Orwell had in mind the USA as much as, if not more than, the USSR."

Nineteen Eighty-Four is a critique of the Soviet system in the manner of a "cacotopia" (Burgess's term for anti-utopia); it is also a warning aimed at the Western world. And yes, it is even a cacotopic prophecy - but only if certain conditions are met in our world.

Anyone who has read any scholarly books on the Soviet Union or lived under the system will realize at once that *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a critique *par excellence* of Communism.

This, of course, will be less apparent to those fortunate persons who shy away from reading the "depressing" Solzhenitsyn and who have spent their lives in democratic capitalism. But for former subjects of Big Brother, personal memories literally leap out of every page. Take the portrait of Big Brother described on the very first page of the book: "It was one of those pictures which are so contrived that the eyes follow you about when you move."

In the fifties, my late friend the painter Mikulas Medek - whose father saved the life of the little daughter of Kafka's Milena during the Nazi occupation - was commissioned by a Party secretary to paint just such a likeness of Stalin. To be sure, the secretary had not gotten his idea from Orwell, who was then and still is banned in Czechoslovakia, but from a picture of Christ in one of the "concentration cloisters" where nuns and monks of various orders were forced to live under police surveillance. The "moving" eyes of the Saviour were a common trick of Catholic religious kitsch.

This may be dismissed as a laughable and trifling detail, yet the book is full of more serious details that are not exceptional at all and which have far deeper significance. On page seven of the Penguin Modern Classics edition, the reader first encounters one of the main slogans of the Party in 1984: *Freedom is Slavery*.

This is not just a pregnant summing up of countless Soviet articles and "Marxist" scholarly essays on how "bourgeois" freedom is "really" slavery for the blue and white collar worker. It is also - and this is more important - a clever reminder of the slogan's reverse: *Slavery is Freedom*, an inversion achieved by substituting the totalitarian regime's laws for the natural law described in Hegel and Engels' definition of freedom as "the comprehension of necessity". Party hacks and "Marxists" schooled on undigested pamphlets have been guilty of all sorts of variations of this insult to philosophy. Ivan

The Precondition

Skala, a "national artist" in Czechoslovakia, writes in *Literarni mesicnik* (Literary Monthly), No. 1, 1972: "Works exist that are in conflict with the interest of socialist society. The artist is perfectly free to create such works. Our society, however, is also free not to publish them."

This pearl of Marxist wisdom implies one solution to the dilemma of censorial taboos faced by artists in the Soviet orbit: cease to listen to the inner laws of your artistic creativity and morality, and strictly adhere to the laws of the totalitarian state. If you click your heels, you are free to publish.

It is Epictetus, the "slave philosopher" of ancient Rome, and not Engels, who is the father of this particular notion of freedom. Once, he rhetorically asked his fellow slaves: "Is it permitted, in that most important of matters, freedom, to wish for anything at all?" And he replied to his own question in the negative: "Do not seek to have everything happen as you desire, but desire that they happen as they actually do happen. Acquire knowledge not change one's circumstances (i.e. the circumstances of slavery) but to adapt mentally to them."

Am I being too philosophical? One has to be if one wants to understand the depths of this very profound popular novel. But let me cite another example that may be more accessible. On page 21, Parson, the "fattish" Party activist "of paralyzing stupidity" is introduced. He is a "leading figure" on "all committees engaged in organizing... spontaneous demonstrations".

Apart from the beautifully sarcastic use of the *contradictio in adiecto* ("organized spontaneity") this notion, for me and those who share my past, is charged with memories. Recently a large group of Canadians led by the Reverend John Morgan had a rare opportunity to see the Orwellian world in operation, but they proved to be myopic.

They were delegates to the World Peace Congress held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the early summer of 1983.

None of them seems to have been aware of the paradox of holding a peace congress in a country which only fifteen years ago was the victim of a military invasion of mammoth proportions (half a million plus the hardware) led by one of the main sponsors of the congress.

Ever since then, of course, Czechoslovaks have lived under military occupation: Soviet garrisons and their rocket-launching sites (with nuclear warheads) are located a mere twenty miles east of Prague. That is why articles like the one written by a delegate to the congress, Mrs. Lesley Hughes, for the *Winnipeg Sun* (June 22, 1983) headlined

A Prague Spring Without Tanks, are deeply insulting to people who experienced that invasion by the "peace-loving" Soviet Union.

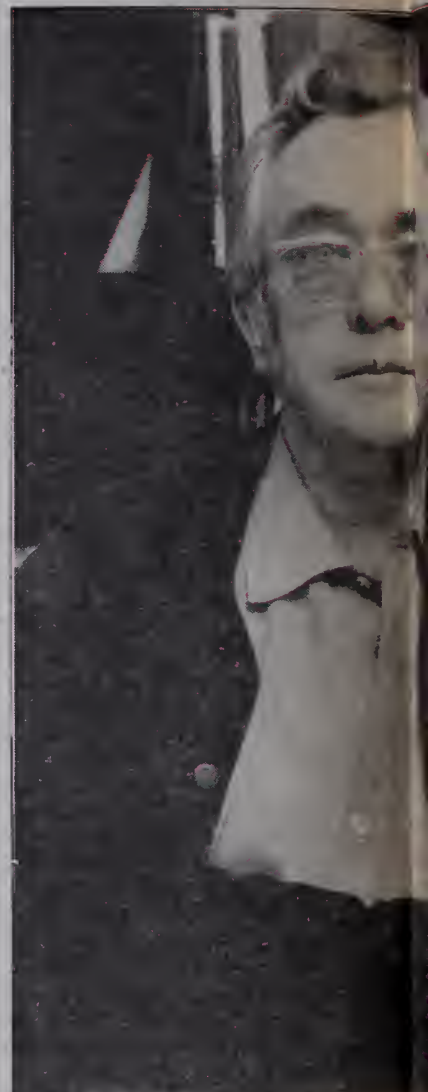
Mrs. Hughes also attended a "spontaneous demonstration" of Prague citizens which appeared to differ from Orwell's vision in that the participants were far from gloomy. In another article, entitled *Repression? It's Certainly Well Hidden* (*Winnipeg Sun*, July 2, 1983) she writes: "do you really think the Communists could have driven the citizens from their homes to line the streets 10 deep, forced them to weep and take our pictures, shake our hands?"

Apparently she left Prague convinced that the Czechs are all in favour of their government's having turned Bohemia into a Soviet military base and an ecological wasteland.

Two things have to be kept in mind here.

First, coercion in Prague today no longer has to be crude and blatant to work. Czech people are graduates of the terror of the fifties, when about 300 official political executions took place.

Many of the demonstrators Mrs. Hughes saw are, no doubt, related to some of the approximately 100,000 political prisoners who were forced to mine uranium for Soviet nuclear weapons at Jachymov (Joachimstal). They have themselves survived countless political screenings; they are



Josef Skvorecky is a prolific author and journalist. His works include *The Barons* and *Erindale*. His works include *The Barons* and *Erindale*.

Let us hope that, in the wrong. That our future will be something quite stamping on human face-f

all effectively employees of the state and therefore their jobs, their careers and their children's higher education literally depend on their taking part in such "spontaneous rallies" in support of the *pax Sovietica* when asked. And of course, they all live in a police state. Isn't that coercion enough?

Secondly, these demonstrations are usually held during working hours. Even if they occur on a holiday, the participants first gather at designated marshalling points where attendance is taken by Party activists, foremen and other bosses. If it happens to be a working day, no wages are withheld, so the "demonstrators" are in fact paid for their participation.

In exchange for a day off, who wouldn't welcome a stroll through town, a chat with friends, a chance to try out one's English on foreigners or

flirt with demonstrators of the opposite sex. Best of all, after having been marked "present" many demonstrators disappear quietly down side streets before the show is over and celebrate in one of the many Prague beerhalls.

If you are a foreigner marching at the head of the column and then placed somewhere near the main reviewing stand, you rarely notice these refugees from the "spontaneous peace demonstration". Mrs. Hughes, at any rate, did not notice them. She also failed to notice much more symptomatic events. In the article mentioned above, she sneeringly refers to American newspaper reports about "riots, suppression and arrests", yet while she was chatting with cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova (feeling no doubt like a privileged VIP) a group of about 300 young people organized their own

tions for 1984



and a professor of English at
ass Saxophone and The Co-

end, he will be proven
here, and everywhere,
different from "A boot
for ever."

more prominent member of the Canadian delegation *did* notice these disturbing incidents, but he attributed them to pro-war demonstrators. Apparently he believes that some Czechs want to die in a nuclear war.

But to return to Orwell: if *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is primarily a critique of life under the Soviets, it is also a warning and a prophecy. The latter two aspects must be taken together.

As readers of the novel will know, Orwell envisions the world divided into three super-states which are perpetually at war with each other, in alliances that are constantly shifting. Those who desperately wish to apply the novel's central message as much to the West as to the East often say:

"Look, this has already happened! Orwell's Oceania, Eurasia and Eastasia are the West, the East and the Third World."

But there is one crucial difference. Orwell's superstates are all governed by nearly identical totalitarian regimes which differ in name only. Our present world has one totalitarian superpower (if you don't count China as a superpower), a conglomeration of states in Africa, Asia and South America, some of which are democratic, some totalitarian and some classical dictatorships, and islands of democracy in Australia and New Zealand, Western Europe and North

tendencies become reality and violations of the law become the law itself. Why? Because all the guarantees of freedom - a free press, independent political parties, an independent judiciary have vanished.

Only a powerful government remains, and its professions of good will and peaceful intentions guarantee nothing.

The fact that the West still has considerable strength has two consequences. Firstly, the threat posed by right-wing totalitarian tendencies is minimal. The American Nazi Party (whose chairman is, or until recently was, half Jewish) or our own Western Guardists, are essentially clubs of cranks, too ridiculous to be dangerous to society, although naturally they can be harmful to individuals.

Those who call the American president (with his great decision-making powers) a dictator obviously have no idea what the word means. The only threat to our freedom is the existence of the totalitarian superpower in the East and its cunning misuse of our liberal attitudes to pursue its interests on our territory.

Secondly, because the island of democracy is still strong economically and culturally, it exerts - without a great deal of effort - a deep influence on the unfree society of the Soviets. Not on the governments of that sphere - their vested interest in the *status quo* makes most of them impervious to outside influence - but on their citizens.

Radio stations that play rock and jazz and country music, books smuggled across borders, and even books published in these countries in translation, records, films, flashy Western clothes sent by exiles to their young nieces still living "over there", the tourists who travel to these realms, even as peace delegates, bringing with them, whether they know it or not, the atmosphere of freedom as reflected in their manners, behavior and speech - all this acts as a powerful brake to the full realization of Orwell's gloomy vision.

At the present, for instance, one of the most embarrassing problems faced by the Czechoslovak government is a revolt of young rock fans following the banning of about thirty punk and New Wave groups. Absurd? Perhaps. But young people over there have their own priorities and the Holy Writ (i.e. Marxism-Leninism) is definitely not one of them.

This brings me to the issue of Orwell's warning and prophecy. In the letter I quoted at the beginning of this article, Orwell said he believed that something like the society depicted in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* could arrive, and he concludes by saying that "totalitarianism, if not fought against (his emphasis), could triumph anywhere".

In the totalitarian world,

In other words, such things could come to pass if the island of democracy disappears. Then, and only then, would the world become as gloomy, hopeless and universally cruel as he foresaw, in the East, the West and the Third World.

Orwell certainly did not mean his book to be taken literally in all its details. But he was a skeptic. In another letter, he rejects an argument frequently raised against the possibility of a world-wide totalitarian dictatorship which says that such a thing would be against human nature.

But, says Orwell, if it is possible to raise a species of hornless cows, why should it be impossible to change human nature and raise a race of humanoids who find freedom unnecessary? He suspected that such a possibility was real, hence the cheerless, inhuman world of Oceania.

I do not share Orwell's gloom *totally*. Even if the whole world is engulfed by communist dictatorships, it will not become such an unredeemingly desperate place. For a while, of course, it will. Communist revolutions tend to have an unchanging scenario, which is perhaps a natural law of revolutions, going back to 18th century France. Recent events in Marxist Grenada - before the American intervention - bear this out once more.

I shudder to think what would happen in Canada, with its northern territories so eminently suited as a site for new Gulags, if it were ruled by someone like Castro. That is why, with all my will, I fight a certain gut reaction that some of my fellow Canadians of Eastern European extraction (many of whom are victims of the forced labour camps) have when they see well-meaning peace demonstrators in action (performing such an eminently useful service to the Soviets) or when they watch newscasters reports, with evident distaste, President Reagan's remarks on Communism: "All right" my friends say, "let them have communism. They deserve it."

I disagree. They don't deserve it. Some of these same people have done much for those of us who have come in out of the cold. They don't deserve to go through what we have gone through, even though gross political naivete, in this day and age, particularly when displayed by journalists and other educated people who should know better, can hardly be considered mere political innocence any more, but deliberate lying. And my old compatriots should be excused for their vehement reactions.

The long period that inevitably follows a communist coup d'état - before the "thaw" sets in with its cautious productions of Beckett and its closely watched jazz concerts - is a genuine nightmare. It has many of the attributes of the Holocaust. And even during the brief "thaws", freedom is extremely curtailed and the jails are always within easy reach.

But the situation in the real

Oceania of this world is not as simple as it appears in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. There exists a vast "grey zone" (a term I have borrowed from an underground Czech novel), an unspoken conspiracy of honest, kind and intelligent people in all walks of life, including bureaucrats and even some individuals in the upper echelons of the Communist Party.

These are the timid people who put up red flags on state holidays, attend meetings and vote unanimously for every motion. They may even write those wooden articles in the party press consisting entirely of Newspeak. But deep in their hearts they sympathize with the other side, with people (as opposed to "the People"), with dissidents whose courage they admire but do not have, with banned punk rockers, with priests pining away in jails, unnoticed by Canadian bishops.

Whenever and wherever they can, they cautiously help out. Without the existence of this all-pervading conspiracy Oceania would be a fact, not just a novelist's invention.

The question, however, is whether such a grey would exist at all if the strong island of democracy were to perish. If there were no Radio Luxembourg, no American LPs, no novels written in freedom and smuggled into the empire of unfreedom. Perhaps Orwell's vision is not impossible after all. Once this great brake to totalitarianism called the West is removed, who can say what will happen?

This, then, is how I see the message of Orwell. Yet Mr. Asimov writes: "He wasn't much affected, apparently, by the Nazi brand of totalitarianism, for there was no room within him except for his private war with Stalinist communism." This insinuation - for it suggests that Orwell didn't mind the Nazis - is an insult to the memory of the man who fought the Falangists and their allies in the trenches of Catalonia, and a staggering misreading of his life and work.

There was nothing "private" about Orwell's motives. His concern was not for his own future - in any case, he had none, for while he was working on the novel he was already dying of tuberculosis - but for the future of the common man, whom he respected in a very down-to-earth way, as all those who knew him testify.

It was for the freedom of the ordinary man, after all, that he shed his blood in Spain. But in 1949, he knew something that Mr. Asimov apparently does not know even yet: he knew where the real danger lay. When he was working on *Animal Farm* (1943-44) and on *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1947-48), Nazism was no longer a threat. By that time, the Nazis had lost their military power and, because of its racism, Nazism itself would never enjoy the wide international appeal enjoyed by a totalitarianism that hides its ugly face behind the noble facade of socialism. It was from that knowledge that Orwell drew his logical consequences.

peace march.

Their aims were much more concrete than those of the official organizers. They protested the presence of the Soviet Army and its installations on Czechoslovak territory, and the draft. They were easily dispersed by the police and some were arrested, with predictable effects on their future careers.

And while the Winnipeg journalist was being wined and dined by a "high-placed Russian", representatives of the Charter 77 movement met with peace delegates of West German Green and Social Democratic parties in a park on the "White Mountain" on the outskirts of Prague.

The hill was surrounded by police, the small crowd dispersed, cameras were torn from the hands of western reporters and films exposed to the peaceful sunlight. Another

entertainment

"All the world is stage; unfortunately, the theatre ought to be shut down."

-Peter C. Gruner.

More Music, Less Acting

By Ann McEachern

Picture this: God has just returned from a 25 year vacation to find that the four angels He left in charge of things on earth haven't improved us poor mortals at all - we're still the same dreadful, corrupted souls we've always been. The solution? God Decides that He should flood the earth and start all over again. The angels though, feel desperately that mankind is redeemable, so God proposes that the angels bring about a miracle in one week: to find two people who will sacrifice everything for each other, which means nothing short of falling in love. Who better to save the world from God's nasty desire than an inventor-turned-bank robber and an aspiring actress-turned-bank teller-turned-waitress.

Two of a Kind is a movie with just such a plot. Too bad. After a smash hit like *Grease*, one would expect a repeat performance. Too bad it isn't. Apparently Olivia Newton-John and John Travolta had been looking for a good movie to do together since doing *Grease*; I don't believe they looked hard enough for that 'good' movie.

Two of a Kind is a terrible movie that is a waste of 90 minutes of anyone's time. John Travolta is Zack, an inventor who is being chased by loan-sharks for some \$13,000 he borrowed from them to finance his latest invention - edible sunglasses. Debbie, played by Olivia Newton-John, is the bank

teller who unknowingly becomes involved in a mess that will end one week later at the stroke of midnight.

The loan-sharks are after Zack; Zack is after Debbie; the angels (headed by Charles Durning as Charlie) are trying to bring the two together and the devil, Beazley, played by Oliver Reed, attempts to disrupt everything for his own evil purposes. Beazley soon realizes though, that if God does flood the world, everyone will go to heaven, thereby leaving his evilness with no new people to control.

The movie takes a twist - Beazley lends his powers secretly in order that Zack and Debbie will become good people at the end. Meanwhile, God is impatiently waiting so that He can destroy the world. This isn't natural!

The worst feature of the entire film are the special effects, which consist of sequences of fast-forward-freeze-rewind actions, controlled by Charlie and Beazley, each trying to outdo the other. The result is a scene of someone plunging into a table of food and an indoor sprinkler system going off and soaking everyone in a posh New York restaurant. Lovely. This "special effect" is similar to that of a person playing with a tape recorder, twisting and turning the tape back and forth - poor mortals, being subjected to all this (poor audience).

The final scene of the movie



only adds silliness to an already corny plot: Debbie is taken hostage in the restaurant where she is waitressing by a burglar who demands \$11.48 and a helicopter to Newark to see his mother. Let's be realis-

tic here! Sorry, the copter doesn't come, but Zack leaps up to the building rooftop in a frenzy to save his beloved Debbie.

The burglar and Zack fight; Debbie jumps on the back of

the burglar; the burglar is shot by the police and dies; Zack is shot by the burglar, dies, and...lives! It's a miracle!

Just in time, too with the city clock striking midnight as the two lovebirds utter garbled words of incomprehension. Who said good guys finish last? Zack and Debbie walk away as happy as clams and the rest of the world can breathe easy now that all is well.

To summarize: *Two of a Kind* has God who quotes Shakespeare as He threatens to destroy all of mankind; Beazley, the devil, who mysteriously aids the angels by disguising himself as a burglar (get it?) and a heroine who walk off into the night without one word being said about the stolen money or the loan-sharks. Nice plot - only two loose ends.

I must say that the music in the movie is quite good, featuring Olivia's hit single *Twist of Fate*. If you're an Olivia Newton-John fan, may I suggest to you that you buy the video of the same song - its merits far exceed those of the movie. I grant that Olivia and John have practically reached star status, but by the time the movie ends, I have to wonder what all the hype is about; if it had been a musical, I think it would have been better - Olivia's acting won't survive alone without her singing.

Not To Be, Please!

By Peter C. Gruner

Mel Brooks' latest film *To Be or Not To Be* is for die-hard fans only. The film is a remake of a movie by the same name, starring Jack Benny and Carole Lombard. In Brooks' version he stars with his real-life wife Anne Bancroft. The story is about a Polish touring troupe during the Second World War.

One of the major problems with the movie is the switch from comic to serious. There are many 'comic' situations that arise, but there is also the constant reminder that these people are in danger of losing their lives. It is when the actors try to be serious that they are almost funny. And when they try to be funny, they are not.

The problem seems to lie in the direction of the film. This is Alan Johnson's directing debut. Prior to this film, he has worked as a choreographer on other Brooks' films. Johnson has the actors go through the motions of comedy, but they do not play with conviction. The film is much like watching a TV situation comedy. Many of the actors are, in fact, from television.

The actors know how to do "double-takes", "slow-burns", and other comic devices, but



they lack the characterization that makes them amusing. Instead of using the Mel Brooks gang, real actors should have been employed.

A lot of the gags fall flat because they all stem from the same Brooksian concept: repetition is funny. Too much repetition, however, is not funny. Thus, the audience is subjected to things like: people behind Brooks asking him a question, Brooks asking the people in front of him the exact same

question, the people in front of him the exact same question, and Brooks repeating the exact same answer, but then the people behind Brooks ask him another question - and the tedium continues!

Another example is Charles Durning calling "Shultz!" all the time. There are also a lot of running gags throughout the movie. Most of them were not funny in the first place and they do not improve with repetition.

One of the most detestable

things about the movie is its attempts at sentimentality. These attempts do not work because of the lack of characterization. When Sasha, the dresser, is being persecuted, one doesn't feel as sorry for him as one would if he was portrayed by a better actor.

There are a few funny parts in this movie. Unfortunately, they are too far apart, and for \$5.00, people should be entertained by a movie, not reconsidering why they went to see it.

Erindale Theatre: Drama 300

By Bill Sutton

After reading the original version of *Agamemnon*, one is not really prepared for Steven Berkoff's adaptation of the curse of the house of Atreus. Berkoff's text provides us with an oh-so-guilty *Agamemnon*, a lovely anti-war message, and is replete with gooey metaphors and similes and sickly sweet imagery that lies on the stomach like SAC burgers.

The cause of this was Thyestes, inheritor of a familial curse, who revaged his sister-in-law, whose husband, Atreus, in turn served Thyestes his children in a pot of stew. Avengel Avengel *Agamemnon*, son of Atreus and head honcho of Greek forces at Troy, sacrificed his daughter to appease the gods to send a wind to go to Troy to beat the Trojans.

The scene ten years later is one seething wife, Clytemnestra, with Aegisthus, the resident lump in bed for the past decade, and triumphant return-

cont'd on p. 9

Streep Worth Movie

By Joseph Kellar

Silkwood is a film based on the 'personal and professional struggles of Karen Silkwood'. Ten years ago, Silkwood died in a 'mysterious' car crash, on her way to reveal some of the dangers in a plutonium plant to a reporter from the New York Times. From the start, the audience knows how the movie is going to end. The film is basically a character study, and from that standpoint it is very good. However, character studies don't appeal to everyone and with a few changes, *Silkwood* could have been a very good tragedy.

Meryl Streep, as Karen Silkwood is fascinating. Streep commands your attention. Silkwood is portrayed as a real person, instead of some pure Joan of Arc that was martyred for what she believed in. At some points, this woman is almost destestable. She is a carefree, crazy woman who starts to mature when she realizes the dangers facing the workers at the plutonium plant. Her maturation also affects the people she lives and works with. To many people, including myself, watching Streep is well worth the price of the movie.

If you are not a Meryl Streep fan, you may be disappointed with the film. The film starts

Drama

cont'd from p. 8

ning hero, Agamemnon, with concubine and prophetess, Cassandra, in tow. Dispose quickly of the latter two with much commotion, update to the present, and Berkoff's play results.

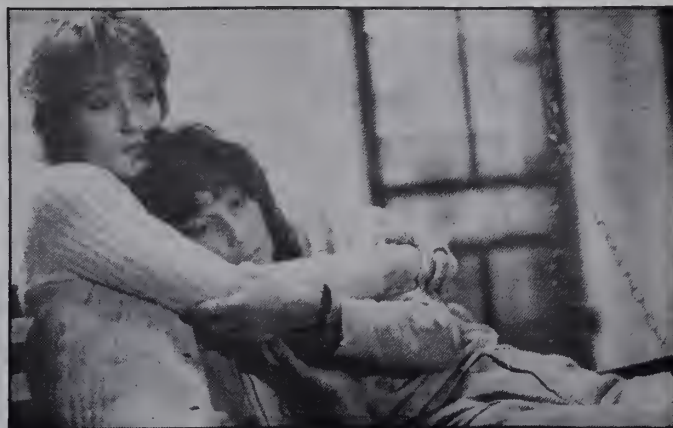
Under the direction of Cathy Smith, Drama 300 enacted it for a full house on Dec. 7th. Adam Michon as one Agamemnon (there were two, and other multiple characters) was consistent and emotionally charged in several very tight tableaux that were well organized. Gord Green, the herald advising us of the apocalyptic hell of Troy fervently energetic appealed to my juvenile ponderings on war.

Others deserving direct mention are Tracy Barber as the nasty narrator, though sometimes the focus on her was obscured, Josie McConville as Clytemnestra and Lisa Thomas as Cassandra, good characterizations from them. The rest rendered formal classical performances with much oral movement and less consistency in their characters. Praise is due for the effective use of the small space allotted and the masking of the principal, multiple portrayal roles.

My pervading feeling of the play was the audience conceding to a classical reaction. They knew it was high-brow stuff but could not ascertain the required emotional reaction, so they remained mute and uncomfortable. Perhaps this affects the cast who rush the dialogue further feeding the audience's confusion. Do you think that student theatre tends to be a mite ambitious. Please reply before I get vicious thespian hate mail.

off with George Delrue's musical score and Streep, Kurt Russell and Cher driving to work. One gets the impression of down-to-earth, ordinary people on their way to work. Karen Silkwood, an ordinary person, stumbles on an extraordinary problem. She can try to change things at the plant and be ostracized or ignore them and keep her friends, taking the easy way out.

The movie could have been a powerful tragedy if the filmmakers hadn't been so ambiguous about who the antagonist was. The way Silkwood's death was treated in the film made it more pathetic than tragic. Perhaps the movie should have been called *Milkwood* and then the writers could have made up their own, less ambiguous story based loosely on Silkwood's life.



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- 1 To enter and qualify, fill in the official entry form and mail to: The Long Distance "Phone Sweet Home" Contest, Box 1487, Station "A", Toronto, Ontario, M5W 2E8. Contest will commence September 1, 1983. Mail each entry in a separate envelope bearing sufficient postage.
- 2 There will be a total of 3 prizes awarded (see rule #3 for prize distribution). Each prize will consist of a 1984 Ford Standard Bronco II 4-wheel drive vehicle (approximate retail value \$12,543 each). Local delivery, provincial and municipal taxes as applicable, are included as part of the prize at no cost to the winner. Winner's permit and insurance will be the responsibility of each winner. Each vehicle will be delivered to the Ford dealer nearest the winner's residence in Canada. All prizes will be awarded. Only one prize per person. Prizes must be accepted as awarded, no substitutions.
- 3 A draw will be made from all entries received by the contest organization on October 14, December 1, 1983 and the contest closing date, February 15, 1984. Prizes will be awarded as follows: one Bronco II will be awarded from all entries received by NOON October 14, December 1, 1983 and February 15, 1984 respectively. Entries other than the winning one in the October 14 draw will automatically be entered for the December 1, 1983 draw. Entries other than the winning one in the December 1, 1983 draw will automatically be entered for the final draw, February 15, 1984. Chances of winning are dependent upon the total number of entries received as of each draw. The drawn entrants, in order to win, will be required to first correctly answer an arithmetical, skill-testing question, within a pre-determined time limit. Decisions of the contest organization shall be final. By entering, winners agree to the use of their name, address and photograph for resulting publicity in connection with this contest. The winners will also be required to sign a legal document stating compliance with the contest rules. The names of the winners may be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Telecom Canada, 410 Laurier Ave. W., Room 950, Box 2410, Station "O", Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6H5.
- 4 This contest is open only to students of the age of majority in the province in which they reside who are registered full-time at any accredited Canadian University, College or Post-Secondary Institution. Employees of Telecom Canada, its member companies and their affiliates, their advertising and promotional agencies, the independent contest organization and their immediate families (mother, father, sisters, brothers, spouse and children) are not eligible. This contest is subject to all Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws.
- 5 *Quebec Residents
All taxes eligible under the Loi sur les loteries, les courses, les concours publicitaires et les appareils d'amusement ont été payés. A complaint respecting the administration of this contest may be submitted to the Régie des loteries et courses du Québec.

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sports

We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.

1 Timothy 6:7.

Green team edges White, 25 - 23

By Rino Anastasio

Women's basketball has started again with the first game of this year played last Thursday, between Erindale Green and Erindale White in Women's Division A basketball.

Four eight-minute quarters decided the pace of the game and many time-outs were called; particularly by the Green Team. In the first quarter the White Team dominated, easily penetrating the Green's defence to register twelve points onto the scoreboard in reply to Green's total of only two points.

In the second quarter came a change of events. The Green Team, with a surge of energy, took control of the game, catching the Whites off guard and scoring eleven points to White's one point, bringing the game to a 13-13 tie at the end of the quarter.

For the remainder of the game the energy of the teams balanced and interception became the name of the game in the third quarter; a total of twelve occurred in the eight minutes of play, each credited



Photo Credit: Andy Spears

six. Now that's balance!

Barbara Growchowski, coach for the Green Team did not look too impressed when a bench technical was called early in the fourth quarter. Standing with arms akimbo, she watched as two of the four shots awarded passed through the hoop. Miss Growchowski's style of coaching, as opposed to John Robb's, gives an air of more serious devotion to the game. John Robb, coach of the White Team, would crouch in front of the bench and instruct his players while Barbara would stand and use hand gestures, occasionally acting out the proper way a movement skill is to be performed.

In the end, a score of 25-23 for the Green Team shows the distribution of talent is evenly spread between teams. The deftness of both teams will be combined on the thirteenth for an exhibition game against George Brown College. The game will be another learning experience for the women to play altogether says Miss Growchowski.

How Fit are you?

Whether you are a top athlete or just thinking about getting into shape after much indulging over Christmas vacation, a fitness test may be of interest to you. A one hour fitness assessment can help you determine your present fitness level by investigating the major components of fitness and how you rate in each of these areas.

The Standard Canadian Fitness Test looks at three major areas. The areas that are tested are cardiovascular, strength, and flexibility. Your results are then compared to the average Canadian in your age bracket.

Fitness testing hours are between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. every Monday. The cost is \$5 per student and \$15 for staff and faculty. Appointments must be made at the Athletic Office, Room 1114.

How Fit Are You?? You may never know if you don't check it out.

SPORT SHORTS

Compiled by Brian Vickers

Happy New Year and welcome back...Here is what's new and exciting in the world of sports...

The U of T Varsity Blues men's hockey team won a hockey tournament in Halifax. The Blues captured the Schooner Cup by beating Providence College 6-5 in the final game. Phil Drouillard scored the winner for the Blues at 3:56 of the third period. Other Blues scorers were Tom Callaghan, Brad Andrews, and Michael Todach...Students at Erindale can catch all Varsity Blues hockey and basketball games on CFRE Radio Erindale...

Looking back, 1983 was a very good year for sports at Erindale. Our teams walked away with many championships. Congratulations go to the following teams: in soccer, the Hustlers, teams A and B, who won their respective championships, to the women's innertube waterpolo champs, the B team and coach Scott Montgomery...to the women's field hockey champs, teams A and B...to the rugby team and their coach Bob Ryckman, who beat Pharmacy to win the championship...Congratulations also go to Erindale interfac football team who gave us some entertaining football this season. The Warriors made it to the semi-finals but were upset by PHE, 15-6...

1983 was a very good year for Varsity teams as well. In football the Varsity Blues captured the Ontario title and the Yates Cup for the first time since 1974. The season ended on a snowy field in Kingston as the Blues lost the Vanier Cup semi-final 22-7, to the Queen's Golden Gaels. Erin-

dale's own, Trevor Miller led the league in rushing with 797 yards and was selected to the Nestle All-Canadian team...

Meanwhile back at Erindale...Three cheers go to E.C.A.R.A. and all students who helped raise \$100 for the Barbara Turnbull Fund. The money was collected at two interfaculty football games in the fall...The gym floor is getting to be quite a mess; there have been a number of injuries because the protective layer has worn off. E.C.A.R.A. is looking into having the floor resurfaced; it probably won't be done until the summer...

Put York on your Fork!

That's what the organizers of the next York-Toronto contest would like you to do. Well, to be truthful, they want you to attend the hockey game between the York Yeomen and the Toronto Blues, Friday, January 13, at 7:30 pm.

They want you to bring a fork and a pot to create as much noise as possible in the Arena so the Blues will have the 'extra' edge. And if you do show up with these instruments, the Department of Athletics and Recreation will give you half off the regular admission cost.

The Yeomen and the Blues are playing for the Sesqui Trophy, to help celebrate Toronto's 150th birthday. The trophy is a Sesqui squirrel presented by an anonymous donor.

The Blues shouldn't have anything but good luck despite the fact that they're playing on a Friday the 13th, for all those who are superstitious. They are recent winners of the Schooner Cup in Nova Scotia.

Warriors remain unbeaten

Erindale outplays Forestry



Erindale netminder Frank Jeffrey

By Brian Vickers
The men's interfaculty ice hockey team at Erindale had a great first half. From Oct-

ober to December, they won all 6 of their games and were the only undefeated team in the league.

The Warriors started 1984 where they left off in 1983, on the winning side. They increased their winning streak to 7 games by beating Forestry 2-1, last Tuesday evening at Varsity Arena.

"The score wasn't a very good indication of the game. We outplayed them," commented Erindale goaltender Frank Jeffrey.

The game was marred by unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of Forestry. Midway through the second period, Forestry was assessed four penalties in a row. On the fourth penalty, Forestry refused to put someone in the box. They ended up wasting valuable time, as the score was 2-1 when all this was going on. Eventually the referee gave Forestry an additional misconduct penalty for not putting someone in the penalty box. The coach for Forestry was not amused, to say the least.

"The ref with the beard has no qualifications to officiate in this league. He shouldn't be allowed to ref any longer. I'm going to bring this matter up with the league," yelled the Forestry coach. Now those are fighting words! It's nice to see that Erindale isn't the only team that has problems with the referees.

Erindale's goals were scored by Chris Hundt, his sixth of the season and Randy Koroll, his fifth.

In passing...The Warriors will be attending a hockey tournament at Scarborough College on February 9th and 10th.

Photo Credit: Brian Vickers

Women off to good start

By E.C.A.R.A. Staff

The Erindale women's volleyball team is off to a good start again this year.

Nine players have returned to the squad from last year's undefeated champions, including MVP Vida Vitkunas and co-captain Karen Sweetin. So far the team has maintained its perfect record in league play by defeating Innis, Scarborough and Pharmacy.

On December 3 the team travelled to Peterborough for the annual Trent Tournament. After a good warmup to the beats of Ana Ludvik's stereo, the women started off by defeating a tough Peterborough club two games to one. Carolyn Kroeber's serves baffled the opposition, while Sweetin killed them with kindness with her well-placed spikes (anybody hurt?).

The second match did not go as well, with a strong team of Latvians taking two of three

from our girls. Some bright spots were the backcourt digs of Liz Vida and Lori Oakley, while Dragana Sivic made her presence felt at the net.

In the third match Erindale swept Trent three games to none to end up tied for first place. Karen Jeffery, a promising rookie, started to come on strong at that point, looking particularly good when hitting from the power position.

By the luck of the draw, Erindale was sent to the consolation side of the draw due to the tie-breaking procedure, where the ladies again swept Trent in straight games.

The team begins again in the New Year by playing U.C. on January 12. A second team will also be organized, and their pre-season game will be on Jan. 9. Any women interested in joining this team should drop into Room 1114 as soon as possible.



Photo credit: Craig Minichelli

Mayenknecht honoured

Mississauga's Tom Mayenknecht will this week be honoured at the Canadian Sports Federation Awards at the Westin Hotel.

The 24-year old University of Toronto graduate student has been selected a recipient of the prestigious Doug Gilbert Media Medallion in recognition of his voluntary efforts as Editor of *Ringette Review*, the national newsletter-magazine of Ringette Canada.

The Doug Gilbert Media Medallion, also awarded each year to the sports writer who makes an outstanding contribution to the development of amateur sports in Canada, will be presented to Mayenknecht as best volunteer editor of a Canadian national amateur sports magazine.

Not only is the national sports award a worthy recognition of Mayenknecht's volunteer efforts to help promote

Ringette across the country, it is a significant tribute to just how far the sport has come in 20 years since its inception in northern Ontario in 1964.

Similar to floor hockey, Ringette is winter team sport for girls in which the players use a straight stick and a round rubber ring to shoot and score goals. Played on ice rinks, Ringette is the fastest-growing team sport for girls and is now played by over 40,000 throughout Canada. As the official magazine for Canadian Ringette, *Ringette Review* has a circulation of over 3,000 in Canada, the U.S. and Europe.

Mayenknecht is a University of Toronto graduate student and serves as a Political Science teaching assistant at Erindale College. He also graduated as a Faculty Scholar from Erindale College in 1982, having completed his Honours Bachelor of Arts degree there.

ERINDALE INTRAMURALS

Sport	Entry Deadline	Opening Day
WOMEN		
Floor Hockey	Wednesday Jan. 11	Wednesday Jan. 18
CO-ED		

Broomball	Jan. 26	Jan 30
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TOURNAMENTS

Snooker	Thursday Jan. 26	Saturday Feb. 4
Squash	Friday Jan. 27	Saturday Feb. 4
Powerlifting	Friday Mar. 2	Friday Mar. 9

Each league sport will be preceded by a captains' meeting. These meetings will be held at 12:00 noon on the entry deadline day, in Room 1128 (the ECARA Lounge). Entries are due no later than 4:00 pm of the same day. Each team entering a league must have a representative present at the captains' meeting.

Watch for Blitz Tournaments too!

medium II

The medium II Production Party comes alive every Sunday afternoon at 1:00.

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*Is it music? Is it comedy?
Find out on Fri. Jan. 13th when
John Ottway
comes to the Blind Duck.
Opening Act: The Dave Howard Singers.*

Rotary Foundation Scholarships

*for undergraduate and graduate levels. Info session at
the end of January. If interested drop in to the
Scholarships and Awards office, Rm. A3094, S. Bldg.*

SAC Directories

*(The ones with all those phone
numbers.) Available at the
Info desk in the South Bldg.
Pick one up - they're free!!*

Cuban Art Show

*Jan. 2nd - 21st in the Art
Gallery. (Just off the Meeting
Place). Co-sponsored by your
student union.*

By-Law Revisions

*Interested in helping out?
Call Gail at 828-5249 or drop
in to the ECSU offices.*

*ECSU is presently accepting applications for a Recording Secretary for
the weekly Board meetings. An honorarium will be awarded for this
position. Call 828-5249 or drop in and fill out an application.*

Those part-time jobs are still available. Call 828-5214 for information.

"Abusing Engineers" Calendars
*Now only \$1.50 and they're going
fast. Available at the Tuck Shop, the
Bookstore and Infodesk.*

**SAC presents Erindale Ski Days to Blue
Mountain, Fri. Jan. 20th for only \$20**
*(includes bus & tow ticket). Available
at the Infodesk. Call Bryan at
828-5249.*

Erindale College Student Union

828-5249

828-5312